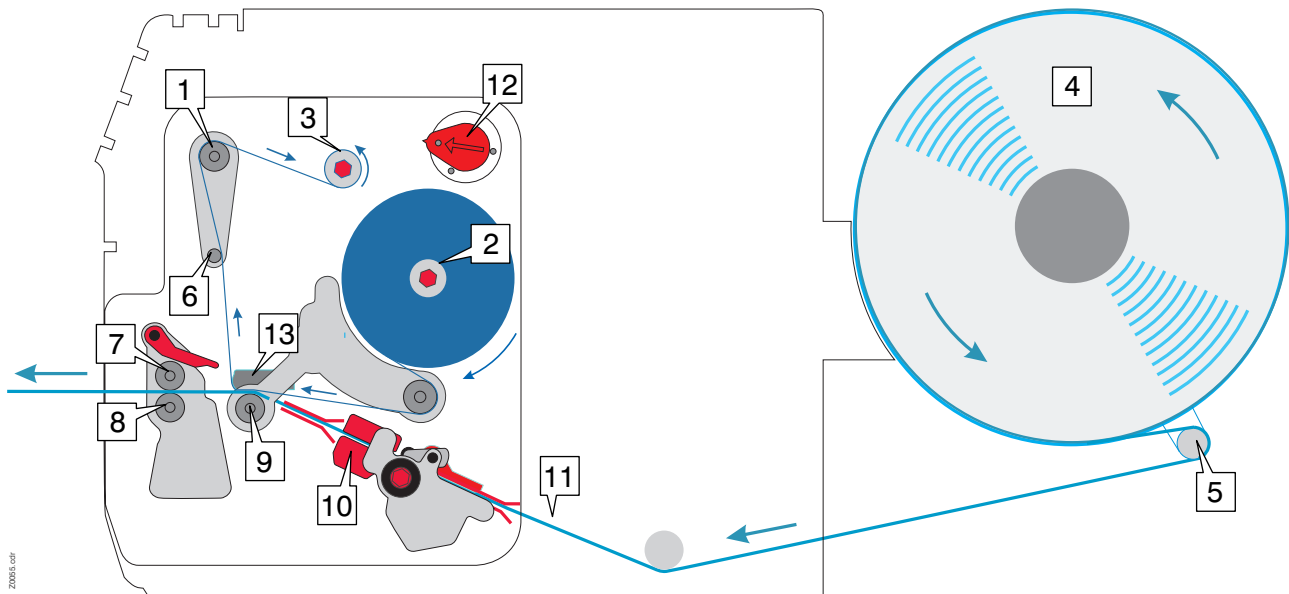




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Winding diagram



The diagram shows the winding directions of material and ribbon. Always follow this diagram when inserting/changing material and ribbon.

- ▣▣▣▣ Also pay attention to the diagrams on the inside of the device lid.
- ▣▣▣▣ Ribbon and material should only be inserted/changed by specially instructed personnel.

Designation of the parts

- 1 Ribbon roller
- 2 Ribbon unwinder
- 3 Ribbon take-up
- 4 Material unwinder
- 5 Material dancer rod
- 6 Ribbon dancer rod
- 7 Pressure roller
- 8 Transport roller
- 9 Print roller
- 10 Gap photoelectric switch
- 11 Material
- 12 Print head contact adjuster knob
- 13 Print head

Materials

Label material

The TTK is a universal printer for textile, self-adhesive and card labels.

Textile

Textile materials between 15 and 53 mm wide can be processed. The textile stacker allows for a label length of between 30 and 120 mm.

- The TTK is supplied with a textile unit, i.e. textile materials can be processed up to a maximum width of 53 mm.

Non-textile

The metal sleeve must be removed from the ribbon guide rod before processing self-adhesive and card labels. The material can have a maximum width of 53 mm.

- A different contact roller must be installed in the print unit and the textile stacker removed before printing self-adhesive/card labels wider than 53 mm.
- Notes about refitting the printer for non-textile material wider than 53 mm can be found in the section "Processing card/self-adhesive material".

Recommendation

Pay attention to the following 3 factors when selecting the material:

- The abrasive behaviour of the surface structure of the material.
- The properties with regards to the chemical reaction during transfer of the print colour.
- The temperature required for transferring the colour.

Thermal printing ribbon

Roll dimensions

Ribbon rolls with the following dimensions can be used:

- Outer diameter: maximum 90 mm
- Core diameter: maximum 1" (25.4 mm)
- Width: 30 to 110 mm

Recommendation

The following recommendations are given for ribbons:

- The ribbon reverse must have an anti-static and friction-reducing coating (backcoating).
- Ribbons must be specifically designed for "flathead-type print heads".
- Ribbons should be suitable for print speeds of up to 12 inch/sec.



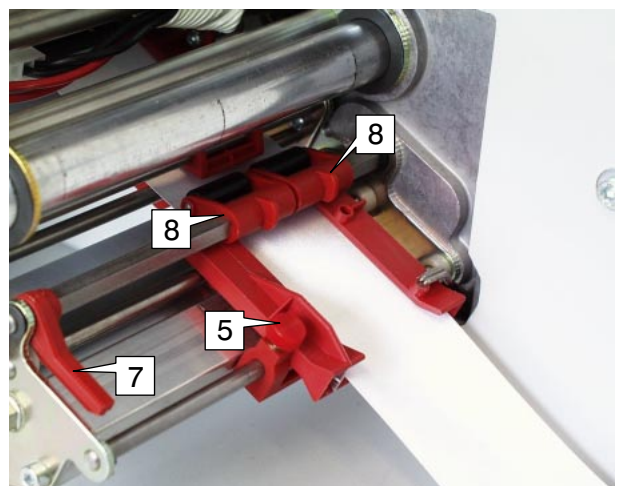
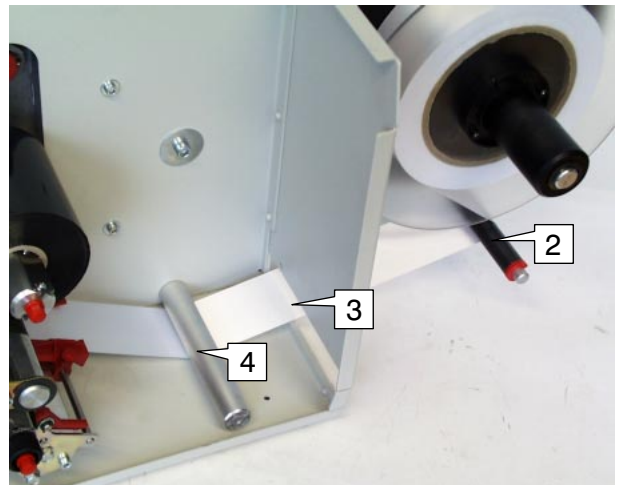
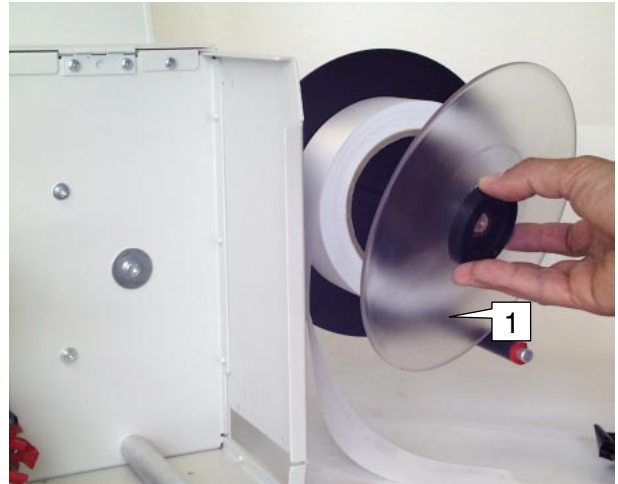
- Ribbons without these properties can reduce the performance of the printer or the print quality and also damage the print head!

Inserting label material

1. Cut off the end of the material at an angle.
2. Pull the guide disc (1) off the material unwinder.
3. Push the material roll onto the unwinder using the appropriate adapter ring. The material roll should turn in an anti-clockwise direction (looking from the right) when unwinding.
4. Push on the outer guide disc of the unwinder.
5. Guide the material over the bouncer arm (2) and thread it through the slot opening (3) in the back of the printer. Pull the material under the tubular guide (4).
6. Set the material guide to the width of the label material. To do this, unscrew the thumb screw (5) on the front material guide (6) and push the material guide to the side. Retighten the thumb screw.

■ Be careful when inserting textile material – do not press the material together at the sides

7. Press the lever (7) and adjust the contact roller (8) as required. The rollers should press down on the material as evenly as possible. Only one of the contact rollers needs to be used for very narrow material.
 8. Push the material up to the contact roller in the material guide.
- Continued on the next page.

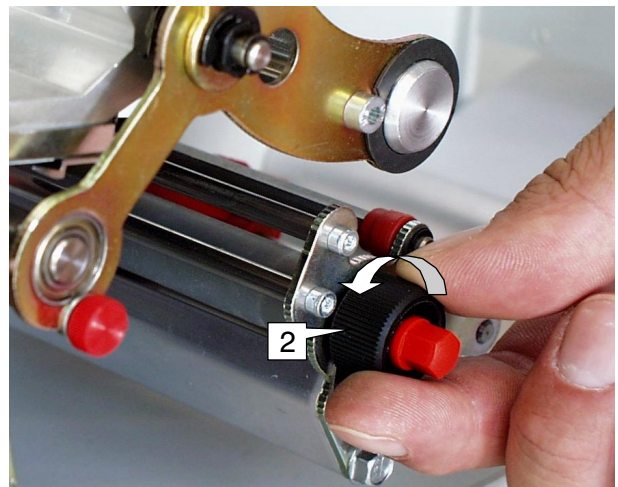
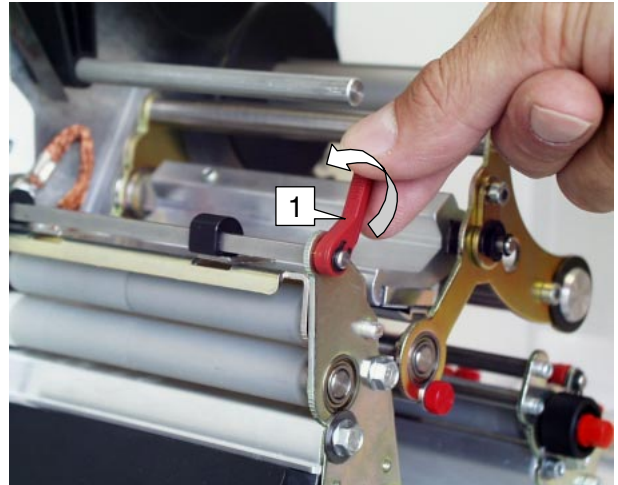


9. Switch on the device. The print head lowers itself a little.
10. Loosen the contact lever (1) of the draw unit. The contact lever points upwards when it is loosened.
11. Transport the material in an anti-clockwise direction up to the stacker by turning the hand wheel (2) .
12. Close the contact lever of the draw unit.

⚠ Do not rest the free hand on the printing module or the textile stacker. Danger of injury from the textile stacker cutter!



⚠ There is a danger of fingers, hair, clothing, jewellery etc. being drawn into the machine in the vicinity of the ribbon and material transport unit.



Setting the gap photoelectric switch

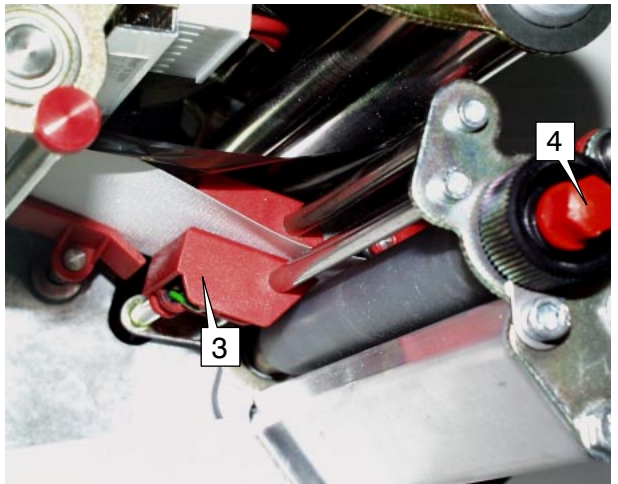
The gap photoelectric switch sits behind the brake unit (viewed in the direction of transport).

→ Push the gap photoelectric switch (3) to the side so that the material runs through.

Setting the material brake

The degree of brake force can be set by turning the red cap nut (4) on the brake unit.

- ⚡ Turning it in a clockwise direction increases the brake force.
 - ⚡ Turning it in an anti-clockwise direction reduces the brake force.
- Set the brake with the lowest possible brake force for textile materials.

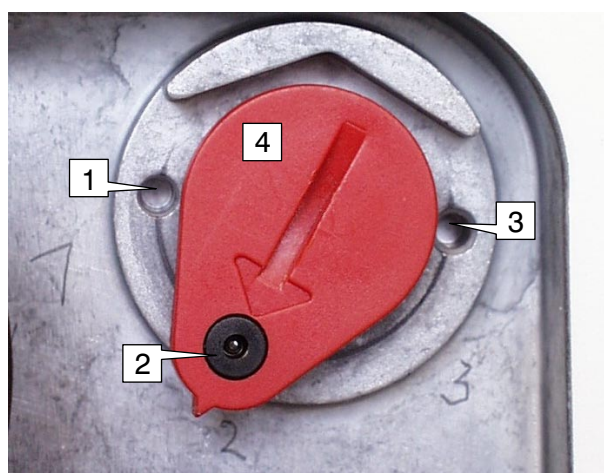
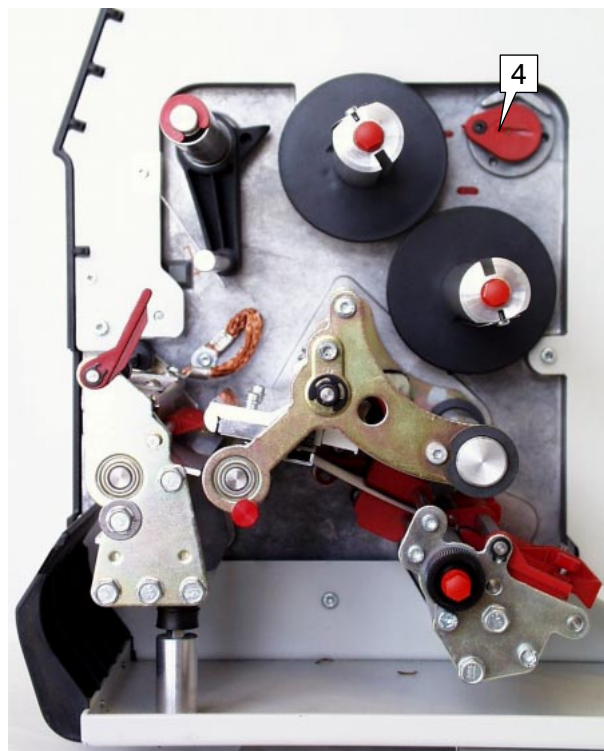


Setting the print head contact

- The setting screw for the print head contact (4) for textile material should not be set any higher than position two (2). Try a test print with position one (1) first.

Tool

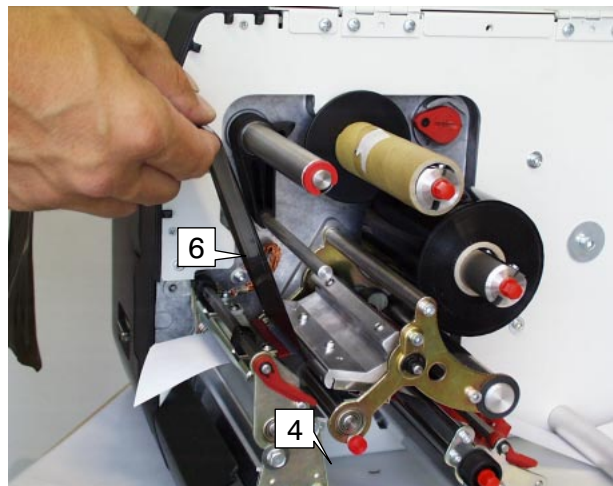
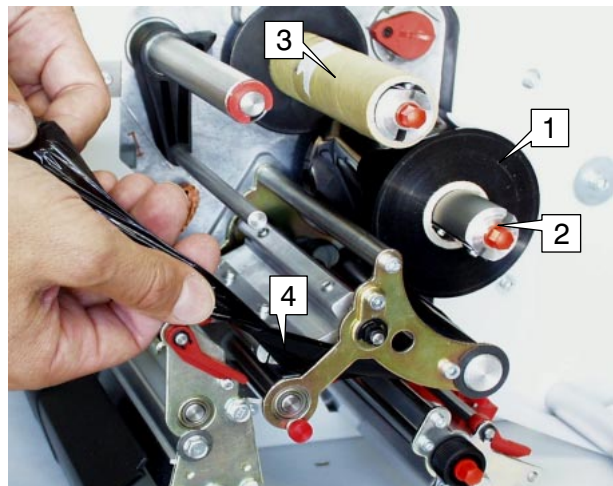
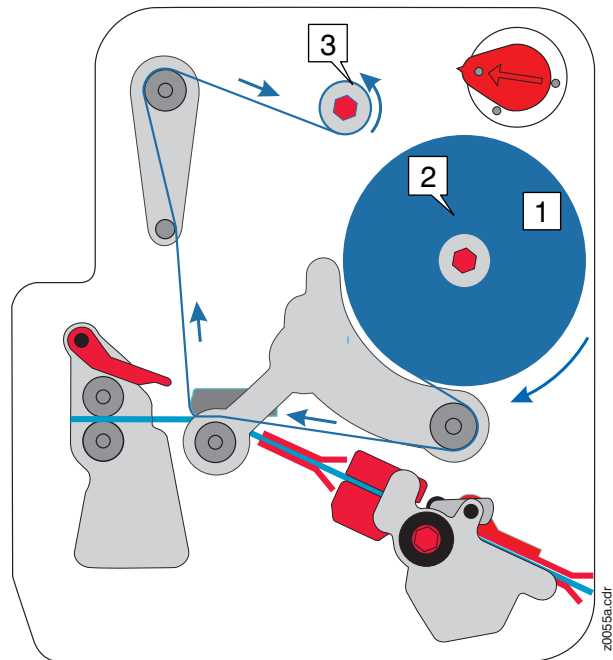
Coin or wide screwdriver



Inserting the ribbon

Use the adjacent winding diagram for orientation when inserting the ribbon.

1. Open the hood of the printer.
 2. Push the ribbon roll (1) onto the right ribbon mandrel (2) so that the ribbon unrolls in an anti-clockwise direction.
 3. Push the empty ribbon sleeve onto the left mandrel (3).
 4. Twisting the beginning of the ribbon makes it easier to thread in.
 5. First of all thread the beginning of the ribbon past the print head (4), and then pull it an angle underneath the print head.
 6. Pull the ribbon under the print head and smoothen it out (6).
- Continued on the next page.



7. Guide the ribbon around the ribbon dancer rod (1) and ribbon roller (2) and wrap it around the ribbon sleeve (3) as shown here.

- ▮▮▮▮ The metal sleeve (2) supplied with the printer must be pushed over the ribbon roller when printing with textile material.
- ▮▮▮▮ It may be necessary to readjust the ribbon tautness if the ribbon gets folded during the printing process.

Setting the ribbon tautness

The rotation torque of the ribbon unwind mandrel (4) and ribbon roll-up mandrel (5) can be adjusted using the red plastic hexagonal screw (6) on the ribbon mandrel. Increase the rotation torque by turning it in a clockwise direction.

During feeding, the ribbon must run between the mandrels evenly and without folds over the whole length.

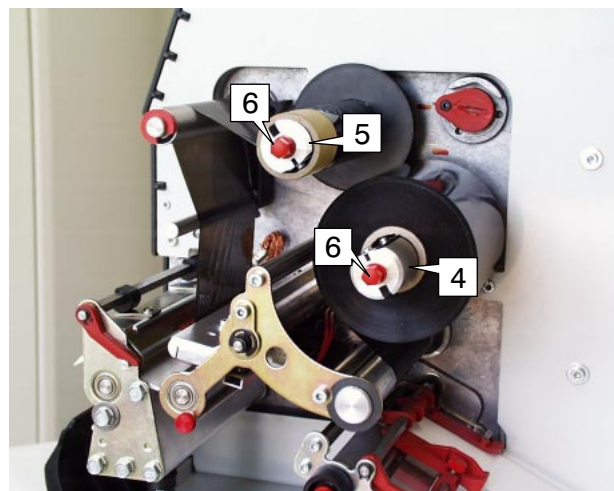
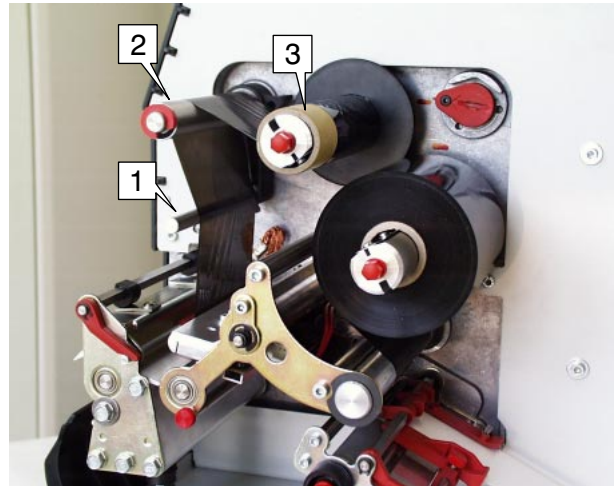
Ribbon is slack or has folds, or is not wound up tightly enough on the roll-up mandrel.

→ Increase the unwinding/roll-up torque.

The ribbon stretches visibly or tears during printing. Ribbon is not transported properly.

→ Increase the unwinding/roll-up torque.

Although the factory settings cover a large range of varying ribbon widths, slight adjustment may be necessary when using very narrow or very wide ribbon.



Printing

Switching on the printer

Have you inserted the material and ribbon and carried out all the settings described in "Commissioning"? If so:

- Switch on the mains switch on the back of the printer.

OPEN

Appears because the contact lever of the draw unit was open for inserting the material

- Press the ENTER button.

OFF

- Press the ENTER button.

ON

The TTK is now ready for operation.

Setting the print job

Easy Plug

A simple text editor is sufficient for determining a label layout using the Easy Plug command language, and for sending commands relating to the print procedure to the printer. An example of this is shown in the following section "Programming example".

- The complete Easy Plug range of commands can be found in the EASY PLUG MANUAL.

Jetmark

The inexperienced operator will have to frequently refer to the Easy Plug commands when creating his first print jobs in the text editor. The label layout software Jetmark is easier to use. The programme allows label layouts to be created simply by clicking with the mouse in the user interface.

Transmitting print jobs

There are two ways to send print jobs from the PC to the printer: per data cable (parallel or serial) or by using a plug-in card.

Per data cable

The simplest way to transmit a print job is to create a text file with the necessary Easy Plug commands, and then to copy it – in the MS-DOS window of Windows – onto the appropriate output device.

Example: copy test.txt lpt1

Printer drivers

Another possibility is to set up a printer in Windows using the standard driver ("Universal/Text only"). The file with the Easy Plug-command can then be sent to the printer using the print command in the text editor (file/printing...).

A printer must be set up in Windows using the special TTK driver in order to print with Jetmark. Drivers are included on the documentation CD supplied with the printer.

Per plug-in card

Print jobs can also be transmitted to the TTK using a plug-in card. There are two plug-in card slots on the back of the printer. Not only print jobs, but also for example fonts, logos or bar codes can be stored on plug-in cards.

A plug-in card with a special character set for laundry symbols is supplied with the TTK. A summary of the characters and their use is given on a separate information sheet.

- Notes about the different plug-in card types and their application possibilities can be found in the card manual.

Programming example

No.	Easy Plug code	Example, comment
1	#A1	Activate interface
2	#MN50.0/100.0	Material information (here: reel material without gaps, 50 mm wide, 100 mm long)
3	#ERY1	Start label format (change label according to series; cut after every label)
4	#J66.0#T15.0#M2/2#YT107/0///TTK	Text field "TTK"
5	#J60.0#T14.0#M1/1#YT106/0///Textile Printer	Text field "Textile Printer"
6	#J53.5#T10.0#YT104/0///The easy way	Text field "The easy way"
7	#J48.0#T15.0#YT104/0///to create your	Text field "to create your"
8	#J42.5#T20.0#YT104/0///textile labels	Text field "textile labels"
9	#J25.0#T10.0#YB1/0M/10/3///1234567890 ¹⁾	Bar code field
10	#J15.0#T8.0M1/1#YT104/0///PRICE	Text field "PRICE"
11	#J15.0#T30.0#M2/2#YT106/0///120,95	Text field "120,95"
12	#J10.0#T5.0#M1/1#YT103/1///90-degree rotation	Text field "90-degree rotation"
13	#J7.0#T45.0#YT104/2///180-degree rotation	Text field "180-degree rotation"
14	#Q5/	End label format, print quantity: 5
15	#CIM	Cut

1) Condition: parameter PRTP/BCHI = 1

The above Easy Plug code – sent to a TTK printer as a pure text file – produces five printouts as shown on the right (in line 14 the print quantity is set at 5).

Change label

A cut follows each printed label (line 3). The fifth label is pushed forwards a little further than the other labels before being cut. It then protrudes out of the label stack and marks the end of a print series (defined in line 3). How far the so-called change label protrudes out of the stack can be set using the parameter PRTP/CLEN in a range of between 0 and 30 mm.

- You can find a summary of all the parameters and settings in the chapter "Info Print-outs and Parameters".



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